

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII

FRANK O. LOHER,)	CIVIL 11-00731 LEK-KSC
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
vs.)	
)	
TODD THOMAS,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
_____)	

COURT'S ORDER REGARDING ISSUES ON REMAND FROM THE NINTH CIRCUIT

On May 7, 2012, Petitioner Frank O. Loher ("Petitioner") filed an Amended Petition Under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for Writ of Habeas Corpus by a Person in State Custody ("§ 2254 Petition"). [Dkt. no. 16.] On May 31, 2014, the Court issued its Order Granting Petitioner's Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendation to Grant in Part and Deny in Part Amended Petition Under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for Writ of Habeas Corpus by a Person in State Custody; Adopting in Part and Rejecting in Part the Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendation; Granting Petitioner's Amended Petition; and Ordering Respondent to Release Petitioner From Custody ("5/31/14 Order"). [Dkt. no. 28.¹] The Clerk's Office entered judgment on June 13, 2014, and Respondent Todd Thomas ("Respondent") filed a Notice of Appeal the same day. [Dkt. nos. 30, 29.] On June 17, 2016, the United States Court of

¹ The 5/31/14 Order is also available at 23 F. Supp. 3d 1182.

Appeals for the Ninth Circuit issued its opinion ("Opinion").²
[Dkt. no. 48.³]

The Ninth Circuit held that: (1) "the Hawaii ICA's rejection of Loher's Brooks [*v. Tennessee*, 406 U.S. 605 (1972)], claim was not objectively unreasonable"; (2) "[b]ecause Hawaii has failed to argue this independent IAAC issue specifically and distinctly, it has waived its challenge to the district court's grant of relief on Ground II";⁴ and (3) "[t]he State's failure to

² It is worth briefly reviewing the relevant history of this case. The Hawai'i Intermediate Court of Appeals ("ICA") affirmed Petitioner's conviction on April 21, 2003. State v. Loher, No. 24489, 2003 WL 1950475 (Hawai'i Ct. App. Apr. 21, 2003) ("Loher I"). Petitioner filed a Haw. R. Penal P. 35 petition, which was denied by the ICA on February 11, 2005. State v. Loher, No. 26000, 2005 WL 335234 (Hawai'i App. Ct. Feb. 11, 2005) ("Loher II"). On October 18, 2005, Petitioner filed a Haw. R. Penal P. 40 petition, which was rejected by the circuit court. The ICA affirmed the circuit court's decision, except that it remanded to the circuit court for an evidentiary hearing on Petitioner's ineffective assistance of appellate counsel ("IAAC") claim. Loher v. State, 118 Hawai'i 522, 193 P.3d 438 (Ct. App. 2008) ("Loher III"). Finally, the ICA affirmed the circuit court's finding on remand that Petitioner's appellate counsel was not ineffective. Loher v. State, No. 29818, 2011 WL 2132828 (Hawai'i Ct. App. May 31, 2011) ("Loher IV").

³ The Opinion is also available at 825 F.3d 1103.

⁴ The IAAC claim concerns Petitioner's appellate counsel's failure to raise a Brooks claim on direct appeal. See Loher, 23 F. Supp. 3d at 1200. In the Opinion, the majority states:

Loher IV decided that Loher's Brooks claim was not meritorious on the basis of the post-conviction record, and Section III of this opinion merely concludes that such decision was not **objectively unreasonable**. That is a low bar to clear. Moreover, Section III says nothing about Loher
(continued...)

object and its affirmative invitation to adopt the magistrate's recommendation constitute waiver of its challenge to Loher's Apprendi [v. New Jersey, 530 U.S. 466 (2000),] claim." Loher, 825 F.3d at 1117, 1121. The Ninth Circuit also offered the Court guidance on how to proceed on remand:

B

. . . . Because the writ will now be granted solely with respect to the Apprendi and IAAC claims, a new trial would no longer be tailored to such constitutional violations and would improperly grant Loher a windfall. As a result, on remand, the district court's conditional writ should not require the state to release or retry Loher.

C

We conclude that the appropriate remedy for a sentencing error such as an Apprendi violation is resentencing "utilizing a constitutionally sound procedure." See Chioino [v. Kernan], 581 F.3d [1182,] 1186 [(9th Cir. 2009)] (concluding that resentencing by the state trial court is the appropriate remedy for a violation of Apprendi's progeny, Cunningham v. California, 549 U.S. 270,

⁴(...continued)

IV's conclusion that Loher would not have prevailed in his original direct appeal, based on the trial record, if his counsel had raised a Brooks claim or Loher IV's consideration of evidence outside the trial record for such prejudice analysis. To the extent that the district court's remedy requires the State and the state courts to expend resources to address Loher's Brooks claim, the blame will lie squarely with the State for failing to argue for reversal of the district court's grant of the writ with respect to Loher's IIAC claim.

Loher, 825 F.3d at 1123 n.14 (emphasis in original).

127 S. Ct. 856, 166 L. Ed. 2d 856 (2007)).

D

The appropriate remedy is not as clear for ineffective assistance of appellate counsel. The district court should consider the appropriate remedy in light of supplemental briefing. On remand, we suggest that the district court consider Robbins v. Smith, 152 F.3d 1062, 1068-69 (9th Cir. 1997); *rev'd on other grounds*, 528 U.S. 259, 120 S. Ct. 746, 145 L. Ed. 2d 756 (2000); Lynch v. Dolce, 789 F.3d 303, 320 (2d Cir. 2015) ("In general, the appropriate remedy for ineffective assistance of appellate counsel is to grant a new appeal."); and, obviously, any other authorities that the parties bring to its attention.

In conclusion, we remand to the district court with instructions to modify its conditional writ to require Hawaii to release Loher or to provide him with resentencing within a reasonable period of time. In addition, the district court should consider what additional condition is required to remedy the ineffective assistance of Loher's appellate counsel.

Id. at 1122-23 (footnotes omitted).

In Robbins, the Ninth Circuit held:

Because the district court should have addressed the claims of trial error first, it might not have needed to address Robbins's claims of appellate error as well. Because it did address the appellate claims, however, and because it decided those questions correctly, it is in the interest of judicial economy and efficiency to affirm them now. If trial error is found to have occurred and to require vacation of the conviction, the appellate errors will become immaterial. If no such trial errors are found, however, the district court's original order will again become applicable. Cf. Penson [v. Ohio], 488 U.S. [75,] 88-89, 109 S. Ct. 346 [(1988)] (the actual or constructive denial of assistance of counsel is presumed to result in prejudice);

Lombard [v. Lynaugh], 868 F.2d [1475,] 1487 [(5th Cir. 1989)] (formal physical presence of appellate attorney is not appellate counsel; defendant constructively denied assistance of counsel where attorney filed document containing no arguments going to merits of appeal).

152 F.3d at 1069, *rev'd on other grounds*, 528 U.S. 259 (2000).

In Lynch, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reasoned:

In general, the appropriate remedy for ineffective assistance of appellate counsel is to grant a new appeal. See, e.g., Claudio [v. Scully], 982 F.2d [798,] 806 [(2d Cir. 1992)]; but see Ramchair v. Conway, 601 F.3d 66, 78 (2d Cir. 2010). We do so here. However, because Lynch has already served a 10-year term of imprisonment, which, for the reasons discussed above, was properly imposed for his convictions for **second-** and **third-**degree robbery, he remains incarcerated solely on the flawed first-degree robbery conviction. Thus, if we simply ordered a new appeal without more, Lynch would remain imprisoned based on a conviction, that the Appellate Division is likely to reverse, after an appeal that could easily consume much of the time remaining on his sentence for the first-degree robbery conviction. Accordingly, in light of the unusual circumstances of this case and the prolonged delay in Lynch's first direct appeal, we instruct the district court to order Lynch released pending his new appeal. See Mathis v. Hood, 937 F.2d 790, 796 (2d Cir. 1991).

789 F.3d at 320 (emphasis in original). The Second Circuit reversed the district court, and remanded the case "with instructions to issue a writ of habeas corpus, unless, within one week of our mandate," *inter alia*, the State reinstated petitioner's direct appeal and released him from custody. Id.

At a status conference on August 15, 2016, both

Petitioner's counsel and Respondent's counsel agreed that, here, Petitioner's IAAC claim should be addressed first.⁵ Respondent's counsel represented that, when the Apprendi violation occurred, Petitioner was already serving a sentence for a prior conviction. Further, in this case, apart from the extended sentence imposed by the trial judge, Petitioner received a mandatory minimum sentence to run consecutive to his already-existing sentence. Thus, according to Respondent, Petitioner is not eligible for parole until 2024. Given the representations of counsel on both sides, the facts of this case, and in lieu of supplemental briefs, the Court will first address Petitioner's IAAC claim by ordering the reinstatement of his direct appeal. If Petitioner's direct appeal is unsuccessful, Petitioner may still seek relief based upon his Apprendi claim.

CONCLUSION

The Court therefore ORDERS Respondent to release Petitioner unless Respondent files a motion to vacate Loher IV within twenty-one days of the filing of this Order and Petitioner's direct appeal on the Brooks issue is actually reinstated within ninety days of the filing of this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

⁵ Petitioner's counsel represented that, if Petitioner's direct appeal is reinstated and it is successful, the issue of resentencing would be moot.

DATED AT HONOLULU, HAWAII, September 12, 2016.



/s/ Leslie E. Kobayashi
Leslie E. Kobayashi
United States District Judge

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